AUGUST 18, 1774. THE NUMBER 1102.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

In Civitate Libera Linguam Mentemque Liberas Esse Debere.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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LONDON, *May* 20.

THE Boston Saints, notwithstanding their great Gravity, are excessively fond of Punch; and, as an Excuse for their copious Potations, they pretend it is necessary for their Health and Comfort. In one of their literary Productions they say, "as the Acid of "Lemons and Oranges is become almost necessary "for the Health and Comfort of the Inhabitants of "North America, it is hoped that the direct Importation of Wine, Oil, and Fruits of all Kinds, may be permitted." This is only modestly asking a direct Trade with France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, that they may carry on their Smuggling Trade with less Risk than they do at present; for now their Vessels, with the above Articles on Board, are under the Restriction of calling at some Port in Great Britain.

All the Lords are summoned to attend his Majesty this Day in the House of Peers.

This Day his Majesty will go in State to the House of Peers, and give the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for the more impartial Administration of Justice in the Province of Massachusetts Bay.

The Bill for better regulating the civil Government of the Massachusetts Bay.

The Bill for better regulating the Government of Quebec.

The Bill to indemnify Persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices or Employments within the Time limited by Law, and allowing a farther Time for that Purpose.

The Bill for the better Regulation of private Madhouses.

The Bill for regulating Enfurances on Lives, and for prohibiting all such Enfurances, except in Cases where the Persons enfuring shall have an Interest in the Life or Death of the Persons enfured.

The Bill for more effectually securing the Health of Prisoners in Jail, during their Confinement.

The Bill to continue an Act for establishing certain free Ports in the Island of Jamaica.

The Bill to amend an Act for the more effectually preventing Frauds and Abuses committed by Persons employed in the Manufacture of Hats, Woollen, Linen, and Cotton.

The Bill for making a navigable Cut, or Canal, from the Port or Harbour of Bude, in the Hundred of Stratton and County of Cornwall, to the River Tamer, in the said County.

And also to several other publick and private Bills.

Yesterday there was a great Court and Drawing Room at St. James's, at which their Majesties were present, who dined at the Queen's Palace, and in the Evening returned to Kew.

Wednesday General Elliot took Leave of his Majesty at St. James's, and this Day set out for Ireland, being lately appointed Lieutenant General of that Kingdom.

The Dey of Algiers has refused to receive and acknowledge our Consul. Sir Peter Dennis, our Admiral upon that Station, has sent over an Officer with this News, and it is thought we shall be obliged to arm to force it.

They write from Paris, that a Discovery of a very cruel Transaction has been lately made in that City. A Gentleman of Distinction, who was left Guardian to his Sister's Children a few Years since, procured some Villains to kidnap them; they were sent to the Dutch Settlements in the East Indies, where they perished in abject Slavery. The Delinquent has fled to Italy, having taken with him all his Effects, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Dover, *May* 17.

"The most authentick Accounts from Paris, since the Death of the King, are, that the Duke de Nivernois will be Prime Minister, and that the Duke de Choiseul will be restored to Favour, and take a principal Share in Administration; which, it is thought, will produce some Alterations in the Affairs of Europe.

"When the King was sensible of his approaching Death, he sent for Madame de Barré, and earnestly recommended to her to leave the Kingdom, and take with her all her Jewels."

Next Friday will be launched from Mr. Dudman's Yard, at Deptford, a very fine new 74 Gun Man of War, called the Hector; at which several of the Royal Family, and a great Number of the Nobility, are expected.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, *May* 17.

"The Vanguard of 74 Guns is sold to the Merchants, and is now rigging in this Harbour with Jury Masts, in Order to go round to the River Thames.

"Lord Sandwich is expected down here, to inspect into the Ships in ordinary.

"This Morning the Commissioners, &c. went to Spithead, and paid his Majesty's Ship Panther, of 60 Guns, Captain Ommaney, a Twelvemonth's Wages. She will soon proceed on her Voyage to Newfoundland."

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, *May* 17.

"Friday last his Majesty's Ship Namur, of 90 Guns, was taken into Dock, in Order to have a thorough Repair. She will take up near three Months repairing.

"Saturday last his Majesty's Ship Robust, of 74 Guns, was taken into Dock, in Order to have a slight Repair."

At the Museum in Spring Gardens, on Friday Evening last, there was a most respectable Company of Nobility and Gentry, and a very numerous Show of Masks in various Characters. Besides several rich Dominos, two Dutch Sailors gave much Satisfaction; amongst other Sailors, there was a one-legged ruby-faced Tar with his Doxy, whose Hat was scarce visible for Riband; a Bridewel Boy with his Bludgeon had a very good Effect; and a Hussar, with a Cap blazing in Diamonds, was extremely magnificent. The most entertaining Masks, however, were a Jew Pedlar, and a Schoolmaster in his Morning Gown, with a large Rod in his Hand; who both sustained their respective Parts with great Wit, Humour, and Pleasantry. But indeed Pleasure and Admiration were visible through the whole Company, and the great Pains taken by the Exhibitors to show every Part of the Museum to the Spectators reflected much Credit on Mr. Cox and his People, though it has been long noticed that there is no elegant Amusement at which the Publick are so obligingly accommodated, nor where such Pains are taken to please, as at that surprising Seat of Magnificence and Ingenuity.

Yesterday Morning, between two and three o'Clock, a Fire broke out at the White Eagle, a Publick House in Bristol Street, Southwark. It raged with such Fury that a Boy was burnt in his Bed, and the rest of the Family narrowly escaped the same Fate.

A Country Gentleman at a Coffeehouse, having a Newspaper in his Hand, said to another, who sat next him, "I have been looking some Time to see what the Ministry are about, but I cannot find where those Articles are put, not being used to the London Papers." To which the other answered, "Look amongst the *Robberies*."

May 21. On Wednesday last Lord North made a long and able Speech on opening the Contents of his Budget; he produced to the House great Information concerning the State of the French Finances, which he said had been lately held out to him by an Honourable Gentleman (Colonel Barré) as an Object of Terrour, of Example, or Reproach. His Lordship then contrasted their increased Debt, and arbitrary Breaches of publick Faith, with the small Saving we had been able to make, notwithstanding the Expense of Preparations for War in the Years 1765 and 1770. He vindicated our large Establishments, on Account of the Precedent we had given to Europe by the Seizure of the French Ships before any formal Declaration of War, which Measure his Lordship censured in a Manner becoming the Minister of a great Nation. But, on the Subject of Establishment, he was well answered by Opposition, that Vigilance in the Cabinet towards any Changes in the political Hemisphere would be a better Defence to this Kingdom than an expensive Armament in Time of Peace, which would produce Debility in War. His Lordship attacked all Parties, but was particularly unmerciful to Colonel Barré, for some former Animadversions, although he acknowledged himself more partial to the economical Opinions of that Honourable Gentleman now, as they approached nearer to his own. This Conduct naturally drew upon the Noble Lord a Number of Assailants, whose Weapons did not seem to make much Impression; but after the House and Galleries had appeared satisfied with his Defence, he was attacked on some Points of his Argument by Governour Johnstone, in a Manner that left a very different Impression. These were chiefly the Measures respecting the East India Company, the Tax of 4 and ½ per Cent. on the new acquired Islands by Royal Prerogative, and the Mode proposed for paying off one Million of the national Debt. That Gentleman at the same Time declared, he always had the greatest Respect for the Abilities of the Noble Lord, which had been more confirmed on that Day; but with Regard to the East India Company, and the other Points he took Notice of, the very Operations of a French Financier, which his Lordship had described in a Manner superiour to any he could use, returned directly upon himself.

The House of Commons attacked a Parson violently in 1710, and ruined the Whig Ministry. At that Time, Religion was the universal Cry of the Nation; at present, TRADE is the Hinge on which all turns; and there is as enthusiastick a Fondness for Trade, America, and Money that comes from thence, as there was in 1710 for the CHURCH. But we shall feel at the general Election, which is now near, the Danger of attacking TRADE.

The Troops, Fleet, and other Expenses incurred by the violent Measures taken with Respect to America, will occasion such Expenses that it will be necessary to make a short Prorogation. This will make another Session, in which a Shilling more may be granted on the Land Tax; which Grant may pass, and the second Session be over before the End of July.

During the Debates in the Upper Assembly, in the second Reading of the Bill for the more impartial Administration of Justice in Massachusetts Bay, the Duke of Richmond was very severe on Lord Rochford, on Account of his Change of Principles since his protesting against the Stamp Act. His Lordship, at first, did not recollect the Circumstance; but the Noble Duke, turning to the Journals, ascertained it; apologising for his Lordship at the same Time, by saying, "a Change of Situation not only often produced a Change of Sentiments, but the extreme Hurry of a publick Department as often occasioned a Lapse of Memory."

Thursday the Speaker of the House of Commons reported to the House, that he had attended his Majesty that Day with their Address relative to the Gold Coin, to which his Majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious Answer:

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"The Attention you have given to a Matter in which the Commerce and Revenue of my Kingdoms are so nearly concerned affords me the highest Satisfaction, and you may depend upon my giving the necessary Orders for carrying the Measures you recommend into immediate Execution."

Copies are now making out, at the Secretaries of State's Office, of all the Treaties which subsist between our Court and that of Berlin, in Order to their being laid before the Council Board.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, by which we learn that after the Death of the late King all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood paid their Homage to King Louis XVI. and to the Queen; after which all the Royal Family set out for Choisy, and went into deep Mourning on Sunday last.

May 23. Many Reports having been propagated with Respect to the hostile Intentions of the young King of France, we can with Pleasure assure the Publick that all the Letters from Paris, hitherto received, declare he has given the strongest Assurances to all the foreign Ministers, who have condoled him upon the Death of his Grandfather, of persevering in the pacifick System which prevails in Europe, and repeatedly expressed his Wishes to accommodate Matters between the Court of Petersburg and the Porte.

The SENTIMENTS *of Messieurs* DEMPSTER, SAWBRIDGE, BARRE, *and* FULLER, *on the* last *of the* American Bills.

MR. DEMPSTER. I do not apprehend that the Bill before you is at all adequate to the Purpose intended, nor do I think that Experience warrants the Assertion that a fair Trial cannot be had in the Colonies. Surely, the bringing Men over to England to be tried is not only such a direct Breach of their Constitution, but is a Deprivation of the Right of every British Subject in America. I should have thought that a Power of Reprieve, lodged in the Governour after the Conviction, would have been fully sufficient, without bringing Men to England. Whenever Murder is committed, it must inevitably go off with Impunity; for whenever any Person present shall find that he is to go over the Atlantick as an Evidence, to the Detriment of his Family and his Fortune, there is no Doubt but that he will evade the Necessity of his Appearance as an Evidence. This will be a Means of subjecting the People of that Country to Assassination, in the Room of legal Trial; and the invariable Consequence has always been, that when a fair Trial cannot be procured the Revenge of the Relations of the Deceased will exercise itself in this Kind of cruel Assassination. I, perhaps, may be wrong in my Ideas; but I have looked into the History of that Country with Care and Circumspection, and it has inspired me with the highest Veneration for those of the first Settlers. They emigrated when that Star Chamber Doctrine was practised in this Country. Oppressed, as they thought themselves, by the Mother Country, by the Cruelty of those arbitrary Laws, sooner than suffer themselves to be oppressed by Tyranny, they chose rather to combat with Tigers and Indians in America than to live in a Place where Oppression and Tyranny ruled. It is no new Thing that they have refused to comply with the Payment of Taxes demanded from this Country; this Exemption is a very old Demand of theirs, and supported by their Charter. Imprisonment of two Persons, who held this Kind of Doctrine, was made in the Time of Sir Edmund Andrews, who was then Governour, and the Americans passed a Law declaring that this Country had no Right to tax; it is true, when that Law came over here, it was rejected. Let Gentlemen consider, that if we tax America, at this present Period, her Trade, and every Thing else, will decline. I think that Boston has the most Merit with this Country of any Place I know; she is a most valuable Ally, or a subordinate Colony. Take it in either Sense, her Possession is inestimable; but I really fear very much that the Americans are to be thus treated, without the Parties being heard. I do not like to see PUBLICK LIBERTY, and the RIGHTS OF PERSONS, infringed. There are two Articles in the Bill which I cannot blame the Americans for resisting, I mean that of the Council and the Judges being CHOSEN BY THE CROWN. The ancient Way which their Charter directed of choosing their Council was far more eligible; they were Men at a certain old Age, to which Experience generally adds Wisdom, that were elected Council. But this is a new System, that carries with it neither EXPERIENCE nor WISDOM; and I think the Change unnecessary, though not oppressive. I think the Office of Sheriff is more oppressive, because he is an Engine of Power in the Hands of the Governour. Nor do I approve of taking away the Town Meetings; there is but one Precedent of this Kind to be found in History, but I could wish, on the present Occasion, that a second had not been made.

MR. SAWBRIDGE. The Opposition I have given to these Measures does not proceed from a settled Disposition against Administration, nor do I do it for the Sake of Popularity; it is for the LOVE OF THAT LIBERTY which I have always been strengthened in, and bred up by Education. I had rather bear the Badge of the Parish than that of APOSTACY. It has been urged in Debate, that this Country has a Right to pursue those Measures adopted in the Bill, and that Necessity is the Ground and Argument which urges it on. But pray, let me ask who is to be the Judge of that Necessity? A Nation surely cannot be called a free Nation where another has a Right to draw Money out of their Pockets; but I cannot understand how any One can agree with these Measures and deny the Right of Taxation. If you exercise an Authority which does not belong to you, or if you force an illegal Authority, they have a Right to resist. I do not see any Necessity for bringing over the People to be tried by a Jury of England. I think the Crown should have lodged a Power in the Governour to pardon, and I should have thought it the brightest Jewel in it on this Occasion. You say, that the Governour is to use his Discretion with Regard to the having a fair Trial; but, by this Bill, the Governour, I say, is not the Judge of that, for it must be upon the Oath of a Witness, he must believe the Witness, and no Discretion is left in the Governour. No Man will become a voluntary Evidence on such an Occasion; he will sooner fly from that Situation than be transported to England. By that Means, Justice will be evaded, as Evidence cannot be had, and the People will soon take upon themselves to revenge their own Injuries.

COLONEL BARRE. I think it criminal to sit still upon the final Decision of this Question, as I cannot in any Shape approve of this Measure. I think the Persons whom you employ to execute your Laws might have been protected in the Execution of their Duty in a less exceptionable Manner than the Bill proposes. Your Army in that Country has the casting Voice, and it is dangerous to put any more Power into their Hands. Consider how long they will be content with 4d. per Day; I am afraid not long. You have had one Meeting already; you may soon have another. The People of America will receive these Regulations as Edicts from an ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT. The heaviest Offence they have been guilty of is, that they have resisted that Law which bears such an arbitrary Cast. I want to know if we in this Country had not resisted such arbitrary Laws, in certain ancient Times, whether we should have existed as a House of Commons here this Day? I object much against the Doctrine which I have heard laid down, that the particular Exigency of the Case countenanced the Measure. I do not apprehend the Americans will abandon their Principles; for if they submit, they are SLAVES. I therefore execrate the present Measure, in Manner proposed.

MR. FULLER. I will now take my Leave of the whole Plan, and will give you my free Opinion of it. You will commence your RUIN from this Day if you do not repeal that Tax which created all this Disturbance; you will have no Degree of Confidence with the Americans; People will not trust you when your Credit is gone. You may, I say, date your Ruin from this Day; and, I am sorry to say, that not only this House has fallen into that Errour, but that THE PEOPLE of this Country approve of the Measure. I find the People wish for the Measures proposed in this Bill, as much as the Majority here. It is not all owing to the JUNCTO of a Ministry that these Measures are taken, it is the People at large, whom, I am sorry to say, are misled; they are in an Errour; but a short Time will prove the evil Tendency of this Bill. I think this Bill before us bears the least Injury of any of the three; but if there ever was a Nation running headlong to its Ruin, it is this.

WESTMINSTER, *May* 20. This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to An Act for the better regulating the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England; and to An Act for the impartial Administration of Justice in the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England.

BOSTON, *July* 18.

THIS is now the 48th Day since the Siege of Boston began; and, notwithstanding our accumulating Distresses, the Inhabitants continue to exhibit that calm Firmness and Unanimity which astonishes our Enemies. Notwithstanding a Report, industriously propagated, that a Number of Persons in the Confidence of their Fellow Citizens were to be apprehended and sent home for Trial, or we know not what, no one of them has left his Ground. If any unfair Practices should hereafter take Place, this Province and Continent have it in their Power to do themselves Justice. The little Tribe of Addressers, Protesters, &c. are still restless, in Order to push themselves into View; but it will not be wondered at by our Brethren in the other Colonies when they consider how long Boston has been the Head Quarters of ministerial Corruption, and what Engines have been set at Work to debauch the Necessitous, and mislead the Vain and Unwary. A few Justices of the County of Worcester and Plymouth stand foremost in the Rank of Prostitutes, and the latter have stupidly aimed at paying a Compliment to the Governour in their late Address, by a gross Abuse offered our Clergy, strangely imagining that the Ministers of this Province might be treated with less Delicacy and Deference than the Clergy of Canada. The Inhabitants of this Town are greatly supported under the Weight of ministerial Vengeance, by the kind Sympathy and generous Donations of our Brethren and Friends, through the Province and Continent. It indeed seems as if their Prophecy would soon be verified in Boston's becoming the Granary of North America. May the Behaviour of its Inhabitants continue to deserve their Praise and Bounty. A whole Continent is now awake and active, one Spirit actuates the Whole, and all unite in Prayers to the supreme Disposer of Events that the Liberties of America may yet be preserved. Last Thursday was a solemn Day in the Town; the Shops and Streets empty, and the Churches full. May the Day be followed with true Repentance, and the Amendment of Life; and all the Ills we suffer now, like scattered Clouds, shall pass away.

NEWPORT, *July* 18.

THE most authentick Accounts by Captain Frost are, that the People in England are as anxious to hear the Reception the infamous PORT BILL met with as if their Lives depended on the Event; that many imagined the Appearance of the Troops and Ships would strike such a Panick into the Bostonians that they would immediately submit, and pay for the Tea; that others were afraid the southern Colonies would absolutely refuse to support them, and that they must give up; but that, universally, except Court Sycophants, ministerial Tools, and hungry Dependents, they wished, devoutly wished, the Colonies to unite, and stand firm, otherwise Liberty would be banished the Face of the Earth, or at least be no Where found but in Wilds and Deserts! that the Tradesmen began to be very fearful of our stopping Trade, a considerable Number of whom would have embarked with Captain Frost, but that he could not bring them; and that it was generally thought, if the Colonies stood out, as became free born Americans, that Guilt to the Nation, Lord North, would soon be in Danger of losing his Head, the People being almost ripe for any Thing.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 27.

IN ASSEMBLY, JULY 22.

The House taking into their most serious Consideration the unfortunate Differences which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the American Colonies, and which have been greatly increased by the Operation and Effects of divers late Acts of the British Parliament,

Resolved unan. THAT there is an absolute Necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies be held as soon as conveniently may be, to consult together upon the present unhappy State of the Colonies, and to form and adopt a Plan for the Purposes of obtaining a Redress of American Grievances, ascertaining American Rights upon the most solid constitutional Principles, and for establishing that Union and Harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies which is indispensably necessary to the Welfare and Happiness of both. Therefore,

Resolved unan. that the Honourable Joseph Galloway, Speaker, Samuel Rhoads, Thomas Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, George Ross, and Edward Biddle, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee, on the Part of this Province, for the Purposes aforesaid; and that they, or any four of them, do meet such Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Representatives, or by Convention, or by the Provincial or Colony Committees, at such Time and Place as shall be generally agreed on by such Committees; and that the Speaker of this House be directed, in a Letter to the Speakers of the Houses of Representatives of the other Colonies, to inform them of these Resolves.

General Gage's Proclamation, inserted in the Boston Newspapers, inviting "ALL" those Soldiers who have deserted from the Army lately arrived there to return to their Regiments, confirms the Accounts which are daily received of the general Disaffection of the Soldiers, and of their Unwillingness to be employed in destroying the Liberties, and shedding the Blood, of their American Fellow Subjects.

Since our last arrived here, and at Newcastle, the Snow Charlotte, Captain Gaffney, from Waterford, with 110 Passengers, and the Ship Hope, Captain M'Clanachan, from Newry, with 250.

NEWBERN, *July* 15.

BY an authentick Account from Cross Creek, the Perpetrator of the horrid Murder and Robbery committed there some Time ago is discovered, and proves to be Mr. Patrick Travers himself, the Owner of the Store that was robbed, who is now in Jail, and is soon to take his Trial for that atrocious Crime. The Goods were the Property of several Persons, and were found buried near Mr. Travers's Sawmill; and the Linens, and other perishable Articles, were mostly spoiled. When we consider Mr. Travers as a Gentleman who had long lived at Cross Creek in the Character of a worthy Member of Society, and a Man of Property, we shall be much at a Loss to account for his Inducement to murder his Storekeeper, and rob the Store. Surely something more than *Avarice* must have tempted him to violate the sacred Tie of Friendship, and so daringly offend against his God and his Conscience.

By a Vessel arrived at Norfolk, from Philadelphia, we have the following Advices, viz.

WARSAW, *May* 24.

SINCE the 15th Instant, the Prussian Troops greatly increase in Great Poland; their Commanding Officers, as in Time of War, have sealed up Orders, which they dare not open till they arrive at certain Places. Six Hundred Men of the Lassaw Regiment, and 300 of the Ingerslyben Regiment, with a Train of Artillery, are just arrived at Kujavia, which foretels a new Violation which the King of Prussia intends to commit in that Province.

Another Prussian Camp draws together near Graudnitz, at which the King himself is expected on the 5th of next Month; and proper Orders have been given to the Magistrates of Thorn to send a certain Quantity of Hay, Oats, Straw, and a certain Number of large Baggage Waggons, to that Place, for the Use of the Camp.

The Russian Minister here has received Intelligence from the Russian Grand Army, that on the 15th ult. the whole Army was between Jalomitza and Brailow, a few Miles from the Banks of the Danube; that Count Romanzow left Jassy on the 12th ult. in Order to take the Command in chief of the Army, and to pass the Danube.

On the 18th, 19th, and 20th Instants, we had such a severe Frost that all the Rivers were covered with Ice, and several People on the Road were frozen to Death.

PARIS, *June* 6. The King holds frequent Privy Councils, to which only the Duke de Nivernois, M. de Maurepas, and M. de Sartine, are admitted; from which, it is presumed that these Noblemen will be brought into the Ministry. It is pretended that the King, upon opening his late Majesty's Strong-Box, found upwards of 200,000 Louisd'ors in Specie. His Majesty has taken from the Duke D'Aiguillon his Regement, which is looked upon as a very unfavourable Omen for that Minister.

LONDON, *May* 23.

MONDAY Evening Captain Elphinston arrived in Town Express from Sir Peter Dennis, Commander in Chief of the King's Ships in the Mediterranean, with an Account that the Dey of Algiers had behaved with the utmost Insolence and Contempt to our Flag, and peremptorily refused to receive Mr. Fraser as Consul from hence, nor would he suffer him to remain in the City. He concluded by ordering the English Men of War to leave the Bay directly, with which the Admiral complied.

The Emperour of Germany continues raising Troops in every Part of his Dominions, with the greatest Expedition, and is filling all his Magazines with Stores.

The new French King's Mode of dismissing his Grandfather's Ministers contained some Degree of Humour. He sent Word to the Duke D'Aiguillon and the Chancellor, that they had been too near Lewis XV. to be admitted into the Presence of his Successour, as he has not yet had the Smallpox, and that it was to avoid an Infection that he had confined their female Friend (Madam Barrè) to a Convent.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, *May* 20.

"Yesterday sailed from this Port to Blackstakes his Majesty's Ship Scarborough, of 20 Guns, Captain Chads, at which Place she is to take in her Powder and Guns, after which she is to proceed with an Express to Boston, and when she returns back is to be employed in Channel Service."

Letters from Amsterdam advise, that the Directors of the Dutch East India Company have made a formal Protest against the Conquest lately made by the Forces of the English East India Company of the Kingdom of Tanjour, and that the Protest had been sent to the States General.

May 25. They write from Dublin, that Orders have been issued for completing the full Number of effective Men, eight Regiments of Foot, on that Establishment; for which Purpose, recruiting Parties have begun to beat up for Volunteers.

The King's Troops in the Electorate of Hanover at this Time amount to 18,000 Regulars, betides eight Regiments of Militia, and seven other Regiments in the different Garrisons.

The Earl of Chatham has taken a House in Pall-mall for his Residence.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *May* 26.

"The Countess de Barrè is still at Pont aux Dames, forbidden to speak to any Person whatever, or to keep up any Correspondence. The King hath seized all her Possessions, and left her only 12,000 Livres per Annum.

"The following Ladies are exiled, viz. The Dutchesses de Langeac and Mazarine, the Marchioness de Mirepoix, and the Countess de Valentenois."

May 30. During the late Debates on American Measures, in the Upper Assembly, a Noble Duke, remarkably distinguished for his Popularity, in the Course of his Speech, said, "That if the Americans were thus to be treated, he could not help wishing them Success in their Resistance." Upon which Lord Mansfield got up, and after apologising for Expressions spoken in Heat of Argument, said, "he was very sure the Noble Duke would correct himself." His Grace soon after rose, but instead of correcting himself re-worded his Expression, and formally appealed to the Bench of Bishops whether it did not well become a Christian to wish Relief to all those who were heavy laden. [*The above is supposed to be the Duke of Richmond.*

Extract of a Letter from Elsineur.

"The King of Denmark has made some material Alterations in the Affairs of this Kingdom. The Duke of Holstein, his Majesty's Uncle, is made Commander in Chief of the Army, Admiral Rayter presides over the Naval Affairs, the Queen Dowager is seldom seen at Court, and Prince Frederick is entirely excluded in State Affairs. However, there is not the least Prospect of an Accommodation taking Place with the Queen Matilda."

The Troops that are embarked for America are provided with Ammunition equal to 64 Rounds per Man.

June 1. By a Letter from Constantinople, we are informed that a Congress is actually held at the Army of the Grand Visar to negotiate a Peace, and that some Russian Officers of Rank arrived at Constantinople, and were presented to the Kaimakan, after which they returned to the Turkish grand Army; so that the Intelligence from every Quarter agrees, that Peace is very near at Hand.

A Number of Weavers, for Want of Employment here, have within these few Weeks engaged themselves for Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

The Report that the Parliament will be dissolved soon after the Adjournment is not true, Lord North having informed the House, when they went into a Committee on the State of the Gold Coin, on May 9th, that he should propose several Resolutions, some of which he should move to have passed into Laws, others to lie on the Table for the Discussion of Members for some Time, and others to lie for next Session, which he imagined would commence about October; and on being asked, by some Members, why the House was to meet so soon again, he answered, that as the next Session would be the last of the present Parliament it would be proper to meet early, to finish their Business, that a new Parliament might be chosen the Spring following.

June 3. A Bill was brought in, pursuant to the Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means on Friday, which was agreed to by the House on Tuesday last, for levying Duties on certain Articles of Import into the Colonies of Quebec. It was read a first Time, and ordered to be read a second Time.

Yesterday, by Virtue of a Commission from his Majesty, the Royal Assent was given to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for raising a certain Sum by Loans on Exchequer Bills.

The Bill to provide *commodious* Quarters for the Officers and Soldiers in America.

The Bill for continuing an Act for allowing the Exportation of Rice from Carolina and Georgia, to the southward of Cape Finisterre,

The following are the Heads of Lord Chatham's *Speech in the House of Lords on Friday last, on the the third Reading of the Bill for the quartering of the Soldiers in North America.*

He began by taking a very extensive and philosophical View of the first Settlements in America, which, he said, had they been planted by any other Kingdom than ours, the Inhabitants would have probably carried with them the Chains of Slavery, and a Spirit of Despotism; but as they were, they ought to be remembered as great Instances to instruct the World to what a Stretch of Liberty Mankind will naturally attain when they are left to the free Exercise of themselves. He then condemned several Parts of the late Conduct of the Americans, particularly that of the Bostonians relative to the Tea, which he said was contrary to all the Laws of Policy, Civilization, and Humanity; but though he thus, in the Candour of Opinion, and on an important Question, when every Thing should be laid open and impartially examined into, condemned some Part of the American Conduct, he must reprobate the Whole of Government's Acts relative to Taxation; that this was his former Opinion, and he should maintain it till Death; that this Country had no Right under Heaven to tax America; that it was contrary to all the Principles of Justice and civil Policy; and that neither the Exigencies of the State, the Growth of Power, nor even the Acquiescence in the Taxes, could justify upon any Occasion whatever. He concluded by going into the Conduct of the Rockingham Party, which he severely reprehended.

He spoke for an Hour and ten Minutes, seemed no Way impaired in his Voice, Strength, or oratorical Abilities, and was listened to with profound Attention.

The States General have been repeatedly applied to by Sir Joseph Yorke, on Account of some Encroachment on several Parts of our Trade in the East Indies, but could never obtain any but evasive and indefinite Answers.

The following seems a convincing Proof that the Negotiation between the Turks and Russians for a Peace is now a real one. A young Gentleman who applied the other Day at the Russian Ambassadour's, received for Answer, that his Excellency had received Instructions not to engage any more Persons either for the Navy or Army of her Imperial Majesty.

The Council held yesterday at St. James's, we are told, was employed on some interesting Advices received from America the preceding Evening.

The Report in the Papers from Dantzick, that the King of Prussia was extremely ill, is not true; that Monarch, the Beginning of last Week, having, three or four Days successively, reviewed his Troops, after which he gave a splendid Entertainment to the Princes and other Generl Officers, and then set out for Potsdam.

June 6. On Saturday his Excellency William Tryon, Governour of New York, attended at Court for the first Time since his Arrival from that Province, and was most graciously received by his Majesty.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *May* 26.

"The Speech of Lewis XVI. to his Ministers, in Council, the 20th of May, 1774. "My just Grief must now give Way to the more pressing Duties of Royalty. I have assembled you in Order to make my Intentions known to you. I mean to be regularly present in Council, and take the Advice of such whom I shall think worthy of it, by their Wisdom and zealous Attachment. Let every one of you be prepared, at the Time to be by me appointed, to hold himself in Readiness, and deliver to me a true and faithful Account of his Transactions in the Department allotted to him, and receive my Commands, for the Execution of what may be determined in my Council. As I have nothing in View but the Good of my Kingdom, and the Happiness of my People, your Concurrence alone to these Objects will secure to you my Approbation.

"The King coming through Paris on Friday last, in his Way to the Meute, an incredible Number of People flocked about his Majesty, rending the Air with *Vive le Roy*. Long live the King! The young Monarch, moved at these Tokens of their Loyalty and Attachment for his Person, put his Head out of the Coach, and repeatedly exclaimed, *Vive mon Peuple! Je vais donner tous mes Soins pour vous rendre heureux.* Long live my People! your Happiness shall be the principal Object of my Care." His Majesty, farther to testify his Heart-felt Satisfaction, ordered the Price of Bread to be lowered a Livre.

"A Plan of a general Economy is now preparing, under his Majesty's own Direction.

"Twenty Millions of Livres are to be taken off the Land Tax.

"The Circulation of Corn, and all Sorts of Grain, is allowed throughout the whole Kingdom, but none to be exported to foreign Parts."

The real Design of the Quebec Bill, we hear, is to make it a military Government, by Way of Check to several Provincial Assemblies and Proprietary Rights of the other Provinces on that Continent; and for this Purpose it is certainly very properly situated, as it lies behind New England, New York, Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, and on all Occasions may be of great Use in keeping up that Superiority of the Mother Country over the Colonies, which Government has, of late, found to be very difficult. In the present political State of Quebec, it is likewise surprisingly adapted to this Purpose: The Canadians, sensible of the Freedom they have hitherto enjoyed under the British Government, prefer it much to their former French Government; and at the same Time, sensible of the Commotions and Squabbles between the Governours and Assemblies of several Provinces around them, look upon Assemblies and Civil Governments as the Means of stirring up Dissentions between the King and his Subjects, which the peaceable Canadians wish above all Things to avoid, and are therefore very well content to have a military Government established, having hitherto been so happy under one, and not yet contaminated with what is called the American Spirit of Liberty and Independence.

The Projector of the Quebec Bill, that now makes so much Noise, being kept so industriously a Secret, causes many Conjectures; and several Persons have been talked of as the Father of this despotick Bantling, which no One cares to own. Among these are a Member of the Treasury Bench, a great Civilian, and an unpopular Nobleman.

The following has been proposed by a noble Lord (not in Administration) for terminating the Disputes with the Americans: The Tea Act to be repealed, and a certain stipulated Sum to be raised by the House of Assembly in each Province annually; and an Act of Oblivion to pass for all that has happened since the passing that Act.

Letters from Genoa, by the last Flaunders Mail, advise, that the Misunderstanding between the Courts of London and Morocco became more serious every Day, and that the Emperour would not permit the English to carry from thence any Provisions without discharging all the Duties laid upon them.

June 8. Governour Johnstone, after stating his Objections to the Principles of the Canada Bill, and to the Extension of Canada (which another Member informed the House was no less than eleven Millions four Hundred Thousand Acres more than was claimed by France) read a List of Propositions, which he said appeared to him to be contained in the Bill; among which are, that a State of Slavery is better than a State of Freedom; that the Popish Religion is better than the Protestant; that Juries are unnecessary, and therefore to be disused; that Monopolies are useful to Trade; that French Laws and commercial Regulations are preferable to English; and that the Constitution, which our Ancestors had framed with so much Wisdom, and established at the Expense of so much Blood and Treasure, is to be destroyed by their wiser Sons.

The Nancy, Lockyer, which arrived in the Downs, carried Tea to New York; but it is not being suffered to be landed, she has brought it back.

Madame de Barrè has never been confined by Letter de Cachet; her Retreat to a Nunnery is mere Form; she has neither Estates in Land, nor Money in the Funds; she was allowed 30,000 Livres a Month. Her Sister accompanied her to the Nunnery, and lives with her. They are visited by those whom they choose to see; all Reports to the contrary are fabulous.

A Messenger was last Night sent off with some Instructions to the British Ambassadour at Madrid, concerning the Affairs of Crab Island. While some magnify this Matter as likely to prove a Bone of Contention, others, with more Reason, think it will terminate amicably.

June 10. Yesterday there was a grand Levee at St. James's, and also a Privy Council, said to be in Consequence of Despatches received from Boston. Sir Jeffery Amherst attended, and had a long Conference with his Majesty.

A Courier arrived last Week with Intelligence from Mr. Murray, his Majesty's Ambassadour at Constantinople, that a Russian Plenipotentiary had arrived in that City with full Powers to negotiate an Armistice between the belligerant Powers, in Consequence of which a Cessation of Arms is soon expected to take Place.

Governour Johnstone, in his Speech on Monday last, in the House of Commons, said, that the Number of People computed to be in Canada was wrong, when stated to be 150,000; for that in 1766, by an exact Account taken, in which the Age, Sex, &c. of every Person was mentioned, there appeared to be only 74,000, 7000 of which were Savages; and that if they had increased in eight Years to 150,000, he would be bound to say they had generated much faster than even Frogs do.

All the Officers belonging to the Regiments in the West India Islands, who are absent upon Furlow, are ordered to join their respective Corps immediately.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, *June* 6.

"Since my last the Commissioners went to Spithead, and paid his Majesty's Ship Scarborough two Months Advance; and in a few Hours after she proceeded for Boston with Money to pay the Troops, and with an Express of the Determinations of our Court."

The King has been pleased to appoint Thomas Oliver, Esq; to be Lieutenant Governour of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, in America, in the Room of Andrew Oliver, Esq; deceased.

By Advices from Corsica, it appears that a Plot had been formed to cut off all the French in that Island, on Ascension Day; which probably would have taken Place, but that it was discovered by a young Girl, a Native of Corsica, anxious for the Preservation of her Lover, a Frenchman.

We are informed the Export Trade of the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey will shortly be regulated upon a new Plan, so as to benefit his Majesty's Revenue in a very considerable annual Sum.

BOSTON, *July* 25.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

By the GOVERNOUR.

A PROCLAMATION.

For the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for preventing and punishing of Vice, Profanity, and Immorality.

IN humble Imitation of the laudable Example of our most gracious Sovereign George III. who in the first Year of his Reign was pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation for the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for preventing of Vice and Immorality, in which he declares his Royal Purpose to punish all Persons guilty thereof, and upon all Occasions to bestow Marks of his Royal Favour on Persons distinguished for their Piety and Virtue: I therefore, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, publish this Proclamation, exhorting all his Majesty's Subjects to avoid all Hypocrisy, Sedition, Licentiousness, and all other Immoralities, and to have a grateful Sense of all God's Mercies, making the divine Laws the Rule of their Conduct.

I therefore command all Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, and other Officers, to use their utmost Endeavours to enforce the Laws for promoting Religion and Virtue, and restraining all Vice and Sedition; and I earnestly recommend to all Ministers of the Gospel that they be vigilant and active in inculcating a due Submission to the Laws of God and Man; and I exhort all the People of this Province, by every Means in their Power, to contribute what they can towards a general Reformation of Manners, Restitution of Peace and good Order, and a proper Subjection to the Laws, as they expect the Blessing of Heaven.

And I do farther declare, that in the Disposal of the Offices of Honour and Trust, within this Province, the Supporters of true Religion and good Government shall be considered as the fittest Objects of such Appointments.

And I hereby require the Justices of Assize, and Justices of the Peace in this Province, to give strict Charge to the Grand Jurors for the Prosecution of Offenders against the Laws; and that, in their several Courts, they cause this Proclamation to be publickly read, immediately before the Charge is given.

Given at the Council Chamber in Salem, the 21st Day of July, 1774, in the 14th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE III. by the Grace of GOD, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By his Excellency's Command, THOMAS GAGE.
THO. FLUCKER, Secry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

On Wednesday last Captain Giddings arrived at Portsmouth in nine Weeks from London; but has brought no Tea, nor any late News, as has been reported.

The same Day arrived there the Sloop from Halifax which lately carried the Tea from that Place. The Captain assures, that he safely landed that disagreeable Commodity there, though much against the Minds of the Inhabitants, who are determined not to purchase it. Tea is sold there at Half a Dollar a Pound.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of the first Character and Fortune in Charlestown, South Carolina, *to his Friend at* Boston, *dated July* 12.

"Your Situation at this Time is truly *hazardous* and *trying*, but *you will not fail for Want of Support, because all British America are your Friends.* For GOD's Sake, *be firm and discreet* at this Time. The good People of this Colony have sent you one Sloop Load of Rice, and *we shall send you more.* I should suppose that a Non-importation and Non-exportation would bring us Relief, which I think seems to be the Sense of almost all the Colonies, and a Measure that would place America in such a consequential Point of View as would astonish all Europe. I think we have the Cards in our own Hands; but if we do not play them with Caution, we shall be juggled out of the Game.

"*Our Fears are about you, that you may despond, and give up*; for I am sorry to see *you have so many Adders in your own Bosom, who may sting you to Death.* Pity it is that Hutchinson should have gone home with so many Names to *Addresses*; *it will do you no Good, but much Hurt*, I fear.

"At this Time of imminent Danger, *Politicks* should be the Theme of the Day, and our Dreams at Night should be of the Situation of our Country. However bad it is, *if Boston does but persevere, and be prudent, her Sisters and Neighbours will work out her Salvation, without Recourse to Arms. Unanimity* must be *the great leading Star.*"

A Correspondent says, it is expected that the Congress will recommend to the People of this Continent to enter into an Engagement not to purchase any Goods of the English East India Company, or their Factors, until the Company hath made *Compensation* to Boston, and other Towns on the Continent, which have suffered in Consequence of said Company's *basely* sending their *detested Tea* to America.

PHILADELPHIA.

IN ASSEMBLY, JULY 23.

Instructions to the COMMITTEE *of* ASSEMBLY *appointed to attend at the* GENERAL CONGRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Trust reposed in you is of such a Nature, and the Modes of executing it may be so diversified in the Course of your Deliberations, that it is scarcely possible to give you particular Instructions respecting it. We shall therefore only in general direct, that you are to meet in Congress the Committees of the several British Colonies, at such Time and Place as shall be generally agreed on, to consult together on the present critical and alarming Situation and State of the Colonies; and that you, with them, exert your utmost Endeavours to form and adopt a Plan which shall afford the best Prospect of obtaining a Redress of American Grievances, ascertaining American Rights, and establishing that Union and Harmony which is most essential to the Welfare and Happiness of both Countries. And, in doing this, you are strictly charged to avoid every Thing indecent, or disrespectful to the Mother State. You are also directed to make Report of your Proceedings to the next Assembly.

Signed, by Order of the House,

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 18.

BY an Express from the Frontiers, we learn that Colonel M'Donald had just arrived from Wahatomakie, a Shawanese Town on the Muskingham, which he has destroyed, with all their Plantations round it, taken three Scalps, killed several of the Indians, and made one Prisoner, with the Loss of only two of his People, and six wounded; and that an Expedition is planned against some of their other Towns, which, if successful, will probably put an End to the War.—Several Parties of Indians are daily seen on this Side of the Allegheny Mountains, but they have done but little Mischief of late, except scalping one Family on the Head of Cedar Creek.

Extract of a Letter from Fredericksburg, *dated the 19th Instant.*

"On Saturday last arrived in Town two Gentlemen from Halifax in Nova Scotia, which Place they left some Time in July; who inform, that just before their Departure 840 Chests of Tea arrived there, which they understood was to be stored. They wanted to procure a Freight for a Ship, which, they say, brought in Palatines to Halifax; and we learn, by a Gentleman from Alexandria, that the Committee at Port Tobacco had wrote to the Gentlemen of that Town, acquainting them of 16 Chests of Tea being some Where in Potowmack River, so that it is not unlikely but it may have been brought by the above Gentlemen from Halifax, as a Venture, to try the Temper of the Virginians.———On the 16th two Gentlemen came here from Boston, who trade from that Port to this Place; they bring the most pleasing Accounts from our Brethren there that can be expected, considering their present Circumstances. Having sustained the first Shock of a total Stoppage to their Navigation, they now rest contented as to that, and have applied themselves more to the Cultivation of their Lands, improving their Stocks, the building and repairing Houses, levelling and mending their Streets, Ship building, &c. and are particularly attentive to military Discipline, in so much that the Officers of the Regulars acknowledge they have no Superiours. The greatest Harmony subsists between the King's Troops and the Country People; and, to the Honour of the Officers be it spoken, they seem to vie with each other in showing Respect to the Inhabitants, allowing the Soldiers to take no Liberties with them, and punish all who offend against good Government.—The Provisions, &c. sent them from the different Colonies, are stored, and regularly served out to the labouring Poor, who are kept in constant Employ by the wealthy Part of the Province.———Old Jenkins the Express, came to Town last Night from Lord Fairfax's, where he left his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, waiting the Arrival of some Arms and Ammunition from your City, that are hourly expected."

The Lonsdale, Grayson, from Whitehaven, is arrived in York River, and the Mary & Jane, Chapman, from London, at Norfolk, it is said with a Quantity of TEA on Board; but as the Market for that Commodity is now pretty well over here, at least for some Time, it is more than probable that it will be carried back to London, *where the fine Folks there may do with it as they please.*

To Mr. PURDIE.

SIR,

I CERTAINLY agree with your Correspondent, the Englishman, that Combinations entered into by one Part of the Empire against another are contradictory to the Principles of Government.

It puts me in Mind of the ancient Fable, which represents the Members conspiring against the Belly, to the Ruin of the whole Body.

I beg Leave to reverse the Table, as follows. My Plan is natural, my Moral is just, and the Conclusion happy.

In former Times, the Members were extremely industrious to provide Necessaries and Conveniencies for themselves, and especially Plenty of Victuals for the Belly; from whom, they were perswaded, they all derived their Nourishment. By this Means the whole Body, with a good Constitution, and a florid Complexion, grew up to such Vigour and Stateliness that it was the Admiration of all that saw it.

But soon after the Belly began to swell; and as our Desires increase with our Acquisitions, the more he received the more he craved. He turned so voracious and thirsty, and walled to such a Degree, that People apprehended a Dropsy. Having experienced the Affiduity and Indulgence of the Members, he insisted that the Face should not look so gay, nor the Tongue talk so much; that the Hands should work, and not write; that the Back should pinch itself in Clothes; that the Head should go without a Hat; and that the Feet should have no Nails in their Shoes, or even go without Shoes altogether; and that all possible Savings should be poured into his Guts.

The Members began to grumble, and to remonstrate; but in vain, for the Belly had no Ears. At last, by the Foresight of the Eyes, the Eloquence of the Tongue, and the Activity of the Hands, together with the unanimous Concurrence of all the other Members, the BELLY found it necessary to submit to a wholesome Regimen, and to shrink to its natural Dimensions. The Consequence was, that the Body recovered its former Vigour, the Face smiled with Cheerfulness, and the Cheeks were covered with Roses.

D. R.

Mr. PURDIE,

SOME Time ago I saw a little Manuscript, writ by a very ingenious Gentleman, upon the present Situation of our Affairs. In it the Author has admitted this remarkable Sentiment: THE ENORMOUS DEBT AMERICA OWES TO FORREIGNERS IS THE ONLY TYRANT WHICH NEEDS GIVE HER ALARM.

I possess, Sir, a Fortune adequate to my Wishes, enough to supply me with all I can reasonably desire; yet I live below my Level, have found a Want of a Thousand necessary Things, and have felt, on many Occasions, my Benevolence restrained, to my own Mortification, and the Distress of Indigence, because I owe it. This, however, is private Matter; but the following Circumstance, with many similar, involves great Consequences.

I wanted a Piece of Linen. An industrious Irish Family had manufactured an exceeding fine Piece, and offered me the Purchase for its Value. I was restrained from encouraging the Industry of that Family by having paid away all my Money, and was compelled to run farther in Debt, upon very ill Terms, because I could find Credit. The Linen remained long in the Hands of its Makers; and they have determined, from well earned Experience, to make no more fine Linen.

It is in vain to wish to be either humane, publick spirited, or even agreeable and sociable, until our Estates are unfettered. As for Encouragement to Manufactures, or any other laudable Enterprise, we can, in general, only speculate; to effect is next to impossible.

Let the great Gentlemen of the Land (*i. e. the great Debtors, the great Slaves, the great Barriers of just Demands*) dare to appear simply in publick, and frugally in private. Let their Ladies resign Finery to Mrs. Alice Duffing, and others of her Vocation. They will have willing Imitators.

The Dutch, in the Aurora of their Liberty, took the Garb of Beggars, *Gueux*; and My Lords the States General could never effect any Thing until they could carry about them two or three Days Provision of Bread and Cheese, in the Refectory of their Trunk Breeches.

It is obvious, that the coarse Cloth, and Bread and Cheese, were nothing in themselves; but the Dutch, when determined to be vain no longer, found the amazing Resources, they possessed, in what, a little before, was dissipated in the mere Gratification of Vanity. The total Suppression of that Passion, so prevalent in the human Mind, showed that a sincere Attachment to their Country had absorbed every other Affection. Until some such Symptoms disclose themselves in Virginia, Gentlemen will only appear talkative, when talking Patriotism.

Their publick and their private Affairs, however, give them every Reason to be serious. The Laws for robbing, or, in Default of quiet Delivery of the Spoil, for starving some of the Bostonians, and cutting the Throats of the Remainder (Laws made in the true Spirit of Highwaymen) demonstrate plain enough the abject Condition of our Legislatures, since the King has taken the Lords and Commons into a Partnership of his Sovereignty over us; and as for Individuals, let every one consider what Meanness transpires through all the Magnificence of the most splendid Debtor. I am, Sir, - - - *the Fact stares me in the Face* - - -

A Debtor, A CONTRITE DEBTOR.

P. S. Suppose America should be obliged (by her Deficiency in Virtue) to submit to British Taxation, it is evident that if the Power be used to any Purpose it must cost Great Britain her Manufacturers. The Manufacturers will not get the Money we pay in Taxes, at least not those we now support, they must come over to America. It is easy to destroy old, but not so easy to establish new, Combinations. Let the present Manufacturers of Britain be ruined, and to fill their Places she will not have others.

P. S. It is worth While to compare the different Spirit of a British and a Provincial Taxation. Suppose a Provincial Assembly to address their Constituents about a Tax - - it would say something equivalent to - - - *Brethren, our common Interest requires us to furnish a Sum of Money; let us raise it.*

Suppose the Parliament to address the Colonies, — — —

— Villains, *the King wants Money for our Purposes; therefore, stand and deliver it, or you shall be murdered!*

I defy all the Logicians in the World to make the above appear a false Representation of the Matter, or in the least exaggerated.

"Britons are famous for Generosity," &c. "Let it never be said that "Slavery are countenanced by the bravest and most generous People on "Earth, by a People who is animated with that heroick Passion, the "Love of Liberty, beyond all Nations ancient and modern," &c. See BEATTIE, third Edition, P. 463, 464.— There is more of such preposterous Matter, which I have not Patience to copy. In what Part of the British Dominions has not this Reign presented the Horrours of Despotism?

Advertisements.

YORK Town, *August* 17, 1774.

ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, whose Accounts have been upwards of twelve Months standing, are desired to come and discharge them, or give Bond and Security if required, and I shall be obliged to those indebted by Bond to pay the Interest due thereon. Those that fail complying with this Request may depend that I will put their Accounts and Bonds in Suit, immediately after the Courts of Justice are opened. Mr. *Thomas Chamberlain Amory*, who has kept my Books for some Time past, will attend a Month at my Store from the Date hereof, in Order to settle and close my Accounts.

SEYMOUR POWELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 18, 1774.

THE Subscriber having opened a Shop at the Back of the *Raleigh* Tavern, intends carrying on the SHOEMAKING Business in all its Branches, as he has got some good Hands, and will do every Thing in his Power to serve Gentlemen and others, who may please to employ him, upon the shortest Notice, and on reasonable Terms; but, at the same Time, he intends to work no Kind of Leather, or any Thing else, but what is within the Limits of the Association, and he works for ready Money only.

THOMAS SKINNER.

WILLIAM ASHBURN, Cutler from *London*, has opened Shop near the Capitol in *Williamsburg*, and makes and sells all Sorts of Knives, Razors, Scissors, Surgeons Instruments, and Box and Spring Fleams on a new Construction, which are much approved by the most eminent Farriers in *Great Britain*; also grinds and repairs all Sorts of Edge Tools in the above Branch, cleans Fire Arms, and makes Springs and Screws for Do. All such as please to favour him with their Custom may depend on the utmost Punctuality and reasonable Charges, and Commissions from the Country duly executed.——Razor Strops made and dressed. (2f)

FOR SALE,

THE noted and well accustomed TAVERN in *James City* County, about fifteen Miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main Road leading to *New Kent* Courthouse and *Ruffin's* Ferry, with about 500 ACRES of LAND in good Order for Cropping, having six Fields under good Fencing. The Time of Payment will be made very easy to a Purchaser, and the Land, &c. shown by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises. (tf)

THOMAS DONCASTLE.

To be SOLD, *to the highest Bidder, at* Amelia *Courthouse, on the* 10th *of* January *next,*

TWENTY very likely SLAVES, to satisfy a Debt due to *James* and *Robert Donald*, & Co. Credit will be allowed till the 10th of *October* 1775. Bond and Security to be given to the said Company; and if Payment is not made to the Day, the Bonds to carry Interest from the Date. (7)

WILLIAM WATSON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD,

WHEREAS, on the 19th of *June* last past, a certain JOSEPH THORP was intrusted with a considerable Sum in Half Johannesses, of nine Pennyweight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his Appearance there, with other suspicious Circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the Money. He is a Native of *England*, about six Feet high, swarthy Complexion, very dark keen Eyes, and pitted with the Smallpox, of a slender Make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small Impediment in his Speech. He lived some Time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the Character of a Merchant in both Places; he was also once in Trade in *Newcastle, Virginia*, and has a Brother settled there. It is believed he went on Board Captain *John F. Prym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue Casimir and a dark brown Cloth Suit of Clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp*, in any of his Majesty's Jails on this Continent, shall be entitled to ten per Cent. on the Sum recovered, and the above Reward of 50 l. when convicted. Apply to *Curson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, Junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and Co. *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne* or *John Rowe* of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp*, since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any Thing of the Route he has taken, that they convey the most early Intelligence thereof to any of the above Persons, or *Greenwood, Ritson*, and *Marsh*, in *Norfolk*, or to *Robert Pleasants* and Co. at *Four Mile* Creek, *Henrico* County; the Favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All Masters of Vessels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent. (tf)

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately.

THOMAS SHEARER.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers, for opening a Navigation through the Falls of *James* River, is desired at the House of Mr. *James Gunn* in the Town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 5th of *September* next.

ARCHIBALD CARY.
RO. C. NICHOLAS.
WILLIAM CABELL.
JOHN BANISTER.
RICHARD ADAMS.
JOSEPH CABELL.
JOHN WOODSON.
JOHN TABB.
WILLIAM FLEMING.
JOHN MAYO.
CARTER BRAXTON.

AUGUST 7, 1774.

RUN away on the Night of the 9th Instant (*August*) from the Subscriber, near *Hanover* Town, two indented Servants, *viz.* WILLIAM MATTOX, a tall thin Man, about five Feet ten Inches high, wears his own short Hair which curls behind, and is of a dark brown Colour, is much pitted with the Smallpox, and commonly has sore Eyes. I some Time ago gave him a Pass to go to *Williamsburg*, or *Petersburg*. MARY MATTOX, Wife to the above, a small slender Woman, with light coloured Hair, and pitted with the Smallpox; had on, when she went away, a Check Gown and an old black Silk Hat, but what other Clothes I do not remember. I will give 5 l. Reward to any Person who conveys them to me, or 50 s. for either of them, and I hereby forewarn all Masters of Vessels from harbouring or carrying them out of the Colony.

(tf) WILLIAM TINSLEY.

RUN away, on *Sunday* the 14th of this Instant (*August*) from the Plantation of *James Pride*, Esq; two indented *English* SERVANTS, *viz.* EDWARD GRYMES, by Trade a Bricklayer, about 24 Years old, five Feet six or seven Inches high, wears his own dark brown Hair, and is much pitted with the Smallpox; had on a white Plaid Jacket, blue Breeches, and a new Felt Hat. WILLIAM BALDING, by Trade a Carpenter and Joiner, about 22 or 23 Years old, a small sized Man, with short light coloured Hair; had on an Osnabrug Jacket and Trousers, and a coarse white Shirt. Whoever brings them to their said Master, or the Subscriber, or secures them in any of his Majesty's Jails so that they may be got again, shall have 40 s. Reward for each, besides what the Law allows, and all Masters of Vessels are forewarned not to carry them out of the Colony.

(tf) WILLIAM CHANCEY.

COMMITTED to *Chesterfield* Jail, a Negro Man who says his Name is JOHN EMANUEL, he has passed for a Number of Years as a Freeman, and says he was brought into this Colony by a *Spanish* Vessel which was cast away on our Bay, the Master's Name *John Chip*, that they were taken from the Wreck and carried into *Norfolk*, where he served some Time with Colonel *Hutchings* as a Sailor, on Board one of his Vessels that went up and down the River. He has a little Negro Boy with him named JACK CAWN, who he says is free, and the Son of one *Fanny Cawn*, now living in *Norfolk*. The Owners, if they are Slaves, are desired to prove their Property, pay Charges, and take them away; or if any Person knows of their being free, they will oblige them by giving Information thereof.

JAMES BALL, Jailer.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Henrico* County, a Negro Man who calls himself DONUS, and says he belongs to Mr. *Churchill Anderson* of *King* and *Queen* County. The Owner is desired to take him away, and pay Charges to the Jailer, living in *Richmond*. (tf)

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a BAY ROAN MARE four Feet two Inches high, and branded on the near Buttock D. Posted, and appraised to 5 l.

THOMAS PAYNE.

IF WILLIAM LEADAM, who came to *America* some Years ago, from the Town of *Beverley* in *England*, and lived somewhere about *Ocracock* in *North Carolina*, be living, and will apply to the Postmaster in *Williamsburg*, he may hear of something to his Advantage; if dead and left any Issue, it will be taken kind of any One to inform him, that he may communicate the same to his Relations in *England*. (tf)

To be RENTED *annually, or for a Term of Years,*

SWAN's POINT FERRY and BOATS, with two good Dwelling-Houses, all necessary Outhouses, an exceeding fine Pasture, and Land sufficient to work four Hands, under a good Fence. For Terms apply to the Subscriber.

(tf) JOHN HARTWELL COCKE.

SWAN's POINT, *August* 3, 1774.

AGREEABLE to the Wish of many Gentlemen (my Friends) I have rented the Houses, &c. at Col. *Bland's* Mill, in *Prince George*, and intend (God willing) to open Tavern there the first of *January* next. I have contracted that the Houses shall be in good Repair, and furnished with a good Stable, &c. As I have an extensive Acquaintance with Gentlemen who travel that Way, shall hope for small Favours when convenient, and will endeavour to deserve them. Many small Debts are due to me for Ferriage, &c. at this Place, which would be of infinite Service in my present Circumstances, and I hope they will be discharged before my Departure, nor shall I have any Inclination to keep such Accounts in future.

(2f) THOMAS FENNER.

WE will dispose of the Lots and Improvements in *Fredericksburg*, where the Brewery now stands. There are three Lots and a Half. On the Lot and Half situate on the River are the Brewhouse, Malthouse, Comptinghouse, Cooper's Shop, &c. all new, and in good Order for carrying on the Brewing Business. We would also sell the Implements and Stock belonging to the Brewery. The other Lots are contiguous and paled in, having thereon a small Dwelling-House and Stable, with Stalls for eight Horses. The Terms may be known by applying to *William Woodford*.

(2f) JONES & WOODFORD.

To be SOLD,

TWO likely young *Virginia* born NEGRO WOMEN about seventeen Years of Age each; they are good Spinners, and understand most Sorts of Household Work, though of late they have been employed in Plantation Business, and are reputed very good Hands. A reasonable Credit will be given to a punctual Purchaser, on giving Bond with good Security.

ELIZABETH MARTIN.

KING WILLIAM, *August* 1, 1774.

To be RENTED *for a Terms of Years,*

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in *Prince George* County, about four Miles from *Blandford*, containing 500 Acres, upon which is a good Dwelling-House, all necessary Outhouses, Barns, Orchards, &c. being the Place whereon Mr. *William Poythress*, deceased, lately lived. For Terms apply to Major *Peter Poythress*, near the Premises. (f)

To be SOLD, *or* LEASED *for a Term of Years,*

THE LAND whereon *Sussex* Courthouse now stands, containing between 5 and 600 Acres, exceeding good for Grain, well watered, and a tolerable Place for Stock. It will be needless to describe the Improvements thereon, as any Person inclinable to purchase, or lease it, would choose to take a View of it before making any Contract. Any One inclinable to purchase may have long Credit, for three Fourths of the Money; and any Person inclinable to rent it for a Term of Years may have it with all Necessaries for carrying on a Tavern, together with a valuable Slave, or the Place only, as may best suit. The Terms may be known, either for Sale, or leasing it, by applying to Colonel *David Mason*, or the Subscriber, on the Premises.

JOHN BERRYMAN.

HANOVER Town, *August* 1, 1774.

I INTEND for *Britain* immediately, and in my Absence do appoint Mr. *George Braikenridge* my Attorney.

HARDIN BURNLEY, Junior.

For SALE *by the Subscriber, for Cash, at a reasonable Advance,*

UPWARDS of fifty Pounds Sterling Value of LINEN DRAPERY, lately imported in the *Arnold*, Captain *Waterman*, containing *Irish* Linen from 9d. ½ to 2 s. per Yard, *German* Osnabrugs, Hempen Rolls, White and Brown Sheeting, Brown Holland, &c. Any Person in Want of such a Package of Goods may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, in *Gloucester* County.

(2) THOMAS CHAMBERLIN AMORY.

To be SOLD,

A THOUSAND Acres of rich well timbered LAND, lying on *Little Roanoke* Creek, about two Miles above the Bridge, 400 Acres of which are low Grounds, equal in Value to any in the Neighbourhood — I have also for Sale 300 Acres of good high Land, about four Miles above the afore mentioned Tract. Any Person desirous of purchasing may be shown the Land, or be made acquainted with the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joseph Morton*, who lives near the Premises, or to the Subscriber at *Chatsworth*. The Land will be sold altogether or in Parcels, as may be most agreeable to the Purchasers. Bond with good Security will be expected, and the Money is to be paid in twelve Months.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

A COMMODIOUS STOREHOUSE on the Beach, adjoining to Mr. *Richard Brown's* Store, with a Compting Room, a Loft above for Grain or Sail-making, and a good Stone Cellar. For Terms, which shall be made easy to the Purchaser, apply to the Subscriber in *York* Town.

GEORGE RIDDELL.

PETERSBURG, *August* 8, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the Beginning of last Month, a Negro Slave named JOE, who has gone for some Time as Skipper of one of my Flats. He is a remarkable stout well made Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, was imported some Years ago from the *Spanish* Main, but still speaks *English* very indistinctly; his Dress, when he went off, consisted of a dark coloured Duffil Coat, Plaiding Jacket, and Osnabrug Shirt and Trousers. Whoever will apprehend the said Slave and convey him to me, or secure him in any Jail and advise me thereof, shall be entitled to a Reward of 40 s. besides the Allowance granted by Law.

EDWARD BRISBANE.

PORTS CORNER.

Extract from INDEPENDENCE. *An* ODE.
By the late Dr. SMOLLET.

STROPHE.

THY Spirit, Independence, let me share!
Lent of the Lion Heart and Eagle Eye,
Thy Steps I follow with my Bosom bare,
Nor heed the Storm that howls along the Sky.
Deep in the frozen Regions of the North,
A Goddess violated brought thee forth,
Immortal Liberty! whose Look sublime
Hath blanch'd the Tyrant's Cheek in every varying Clime.
What Time the Iron-hearted Gaul,
With frantick Superstition for his Guide,
Arm'd with the Dagger and the Pall,
The Sons of Woden to the Field defy'd;
The ruthless Hag, by Woden's Flood,
In Heaven's Name urg'd th' infernal Blow,
And red the Stream began to flow,
The Vanquish'd were baptis'd with Blood!

ANTISTROPHE.

The Saxon Priests in Horrour fled,
From Altars stain'd with human Gore;
And Liberty his routed Legions led,
In Safety to the bleak Norwegian Shore.
There in a Cave asleep she lay,
Lull'd by the hoarse-resounding Main;
When a bold Savage past'd that Way,
Impell'd by Destiny, his Name Disdain.
Of simple Front the portly Chief appear'd,
The hunted Bear supply'd a shaggy Vest;
The drifted Snow hung on his yellow Beard,
And his broad Shoulders brav'd the furious Blast.
He stopp'd, he gaz'd, his Bosom glow'd,
And deeply felt th' Impression of her Charms;
He seiz'd th' Advantage Fate allow'd,
And straight compress'd her in his vigorous Arms.

* *Baptiſed with Blood. Charlemagne obliged 4000 Saxon Priſoners to embrace the Chriſtian Religion, and immediately after they were baptiſed ordered their Throats to be cut. Their Prince Widikind fled for Shelter to Gotrick, King of Denmark.*

WE the Subſcribers, having for ſome Time paſt experienced very great Inconvenience ariſing from the Uncertainty of the Time of our Meeting in *Williamſburg*, have now reſolved, and do determined, for the future, to meet there every 25th Day of *October* and *April*; of which we give this publick Notice, that thoſe who have Buſineſs to tranſact with us may know when to attend.

JAMES LYLE.
ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.
DANIEL M'CALLUM.
ROBERT DONALD.
JAMES FAIRLIE.
JAMES DONALD.
ALEXANDER BAINE.
JOHN FISHER.
WILLIAM MITCHELL.
RICHARD ADAMS.
ALEXANDER BUCHANAN.
ANDREW CHALMER.
EDWARD JOHNSON.
[illegible] MINZIES.
THOMAS MAIN.
ROBERT RUTHERFORD.
ARCHIBALD M'CALL.
M'CALL & SHEDDEN.
ADAM FLEMING.
THOMAS RUSSELL.
HECTOR ROSS.
KEITH M'COULL.
JOHN LINDSAY.
JAMES GIBSON, & Co.
JOHN JOHNSON.
ROBERT BURTON.
ARCHIBALD BRYCE.
ARCHIBALD GOWAN.
ANDREW JOHNSTON, Jun.
EDWARD BAILEBANE.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
THOMAS YOUNGER.
SIMON FRASER.
THOMAS HODGE.
JAMES M'DOWALL.
DAVID COCHRAN.
NEIL JAMIESON.
JAMES GLASSFORD.
WILLS COWPER.
MATTHEW PRETTY.
JOHN HAMILTON.
THOMAS SIMPSON.
JOHN GILMOUR.
CHARLES GILMOUR.
JOHN HAY, & Co.
BENJAMIN BAILEY, & Co.
ANTHONY WARWICK.
INGLIS & LONG.
FIELDING LEWIS.
ARCHIBALD CUNISON.
HENRY MITCHELL.
JAMES ROBISON.
JAMES SOMERVELL.
WILLIAM HENDERSON.
JOHN GLASSELL.
ANDREW CRAWFORD.
RICHARD MANSON.
JAMES INGRAM.
WILLIAM HARRISON.
EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.
JOHN BAIRD.
THOMAS SHORE.
PATRICK COUTTS.
MOSS ARMISTEAD.
EILBECK, ROSS, & Co.
JOHN TABB.
CORNELIUS CALVERT.
ROBERT PLEASANTS, & Co.
THOMAS EVANS.
EDWARD STABLER.
DAVIS ROSSELL.
GEORGE PURDIE.

ROBERT BRUCE,
WATCHMAKER,

At the House above Mr. *ANDERSON*'s Tavern,

MAKES and REPAIRS all Sorts of WATCHES and CLOCKS, and will be much obliged to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him. He returns his moſt grateful Thanks to his former Cuſtomers, and begs a Continuance of their Favours. (tf)

** *WATCHES ſent from the* COUNTRY *ſhall be done with Expedition, and returned with Care.*

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Amherſt* County, the 10th of *July*, a Mulatto Woman Slave named SALL, though commonly goes by the Name of *Sally Grey*; ſhe is of a middle ſize, well ſhaped, *Virginia* born, and about 25 Years old; had on, when ſhe went away, a brown Linen Jacket and Petticoat, and I cannot learn that ſhe carried any other Clothes with her. She is of a numerous Family of Mulattoes, formerly belonging to a Gentleman of the Name of *Howard*, in *York* County, from whence I purchaſed her a few Years ago, and where probably ſhe may attempt to go again, or perhaps into *Cumberland*, or *Amelia*, where I am informed many of her Kindred live. I ſhall eſteem it a particular Favour of thoſe Gentlemen who have any of her Relations in their Poſſeſſion, to have her apprehended, if ſhe is diſcovered lurking about their Plantations; and I will give a handſome Reward, beſides what the Law allows, to any Perſon who will deliver her to me.
(6) GABRIEL PENN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 2, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named BEN, middle ſized, well ſet, very black, has loſt his right Eye, ſtoops a little when he walks, appears to be about 50 Years old, and ſpeaks ſuch broken *Engliſh* that it is ſcarce poſſible to underſtand what he ſays; had on, when he went away, an Oſnaburg Shirt, and an old Pair of white *Ruſſia* Drab Breeches pretty much torn. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slave, and conveys him to me in *Williamſburg*, ſhall be rewarded for their Trouble, beſides being paid what the Law allows.
PETER PELHAM.

LANEVILLE, *Auguſt* 3, 1774.

STRAYED from hence the 12th of laſt Month, a likely BLACK HORSE, three Years old laſt *May*, about fourteen Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. He has been very lately broke to the Saddle, though never rode much. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward.
RICHARD CORBIN, Junior.

DUMFRIES, *July* 28, 1774.

THE DUMFRIES JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of 100 GUINEAS will be run for on *Tueſday* the 25th of *November* next, which is fixed on for the firſt Day of the *Dumfries* Races for this Year. No Perſon will be allowed to ſtart a Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, for this Purſe, but an actual Member of the Club. There will be a Subſcription Purſe run for the ſecond Day, and another the third Day of the Races, the Particulars about which will be advertiſed hereafter. —A Premium of 5 GUINEAS will be given to the Perſon who brings the largeſt and fatteſt Bullock to this Market the *Saturday* before the Races, a Premium of 3 GUINEAS for the ſix largeſt and fatteſt Muttons, and a Premium to the Perſon or Perſons for the two largeſt and fatteſt Veals.
(4) RICHARD GRAHAM, Secretary.

HALIFAX, *July* 22, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately.
THOMAS MURDOCH.

WILLIAM & MARY College, *July* 28, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the COLONY ſoon.
SAMUEL SHEILD.

NORFOLK, *July* 30, 1774.

WILL leave this Colony, in a few Weeks,
(ll) JOHN BRUCE.

** The School, kept here by Mr. *Bruce*, for ſome Years paſt, will be continued to its uſual Extent by Mr. *Stevenſon*. The Debts that ſhall become due to the ſaid School in Mr. *Bruce*'s Abſence will be collected by Mr. *James Ingram*, his Attorney, to whom ſuch as intend to enter any new, or withdraw any of the preſent Scholars, will be pleaſed to make known their Intentions.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 2*d of* September, *at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Mr.* Thomas Tinſley, *deceaſed, in* Hanover *Town*,

NINE very valuable SLAVES, together with all his perſonal Eſtate, conſiſting of every Kind of uſeful and faſhionable Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horſes, and Sheep. At the ſame Time will be rented the Lot and Houſes thereon, being a Dwelling-Houſe, Smokehouſe, Dairy, Kitchen, Stable, Billiard Houſe, two very good Shops, and a Garden well paled in. The Buildings are all in good Repair, and remarkably well calculated for keeping a Tavern. Twelve Months Credit for all Sums above 25*l*. will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond with approved Security to the Subſcriber, who requeſts the Favour of all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have Demands againſt it to make them known, without Delay, to *Leighton Wood*, Junior, who is empowered to adjuſt the ſame. All Debts not punctually diſcharged are to carry Intereſt from the Date of the Bonds.
(4) AGNES TINSLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD, *for ready Caſh, at* Amelia *Courthouſe, on* Thurſday *the* 25*th of this Inſtant* (Auguſt) *being Court Day*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing by Eſtimation 100 Acres, whereon the ſaid *Grigg* now lives, and adjoining the Lands of *Thomas Pavery, George Hightower*, and *George Long*. It is ſold by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from *William Grigg*, to *John Tabb*, Eſq; and *Richard Booker* and Co.
THOMAS SHORE.

CABIN POINT, *July* 28, 1774.

STRAYED from this Place, about two Months ago, a SORREL HORSE with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, is about fourteen Hands high, and ſeven Years old. Any Perſon who will give me ſuch Intelligence of the ſaid Horſe as I may get him again ſhall have 40*s*. Reward, and if they deliver him here be allowed reaſonable travelling Charges. JOHN WRIGHT.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, eight HOGS, marked with a Crop, Slit, and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the left. Alſo thirteen unmarked SHOATS. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7*l*. 19*s*. (ll) RICHARD SWEPSON.

TAKEN up, in *Surry*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about eight Years old, fourteen Hands high, his two hind Feet white, paces ſlow, canters, ſhod before, docks, but not branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 20*l*. WILLIAM BROWN.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a BLACK MARE about four Feet two Inches high, twelve Years old, and has a Star in her Forehead. Poſted, and appraiſed to 35*s*. (ll) WILLIAM HOWLE.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a ſmall BLACK MARE about four Feet three Inches high, has a few Saddle Spots, branded on the near Buttock I, and marked with an Underkeel in the right Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5*l*. (ll) THOMAS JAMES.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND Acres of LAND, lying on the River *Shenando*, in the County of *Frederick*, eight Miles above *Aſhby*'s Gap. One Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and an extenſive Credit will be given for the Remainder. Mr. *James Brown* will ſhow the Land to any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and I ſhall be on the Premiſes the laſt Week in *September* next.
(tf) NATHANIEL BURWELL.

ISLE of WIGHT, *July* 19, 1774.

Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Richmond* Town, the 28th of *June*, a likely Negro Man named YORK, about 25 Years of Age, five Feet nine or ten Inches high, well made, has a Scar upon one of his Wriſts, occaſioned by a Burn, but I cannot tell which. Whoever delivers him to me, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's Jails, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, beſides what the Law allows.
(4ll) DICK HOLLAND.

To be SOLD,

THE Sloop PROVIDENCE, Burthen about 45 Tuns, only nine Months old, very well built, neatly finiſhed off, completely found, has large Accommodations, and ſails remarkably faſt. For Terms apply to Captain *Charles Thomas* at *Norfolk*, or to
(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON, Junior.

PETERSBURG, *June* 26, 1774.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, about the firſt Inſtant, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE above fourteen Hands high, from ſix to eight Years old, remarkably well ſet, paces, trots, and gallops, is ſhort docked, his Mane and Tail remarkably black, has a Hole in one of his fore Hoofs occaſioned by Gravel, and I believe had no Brand. He was bred in *Surry* by Mr. *Brown*, and has ſince been owned by ſeveral Perſons in *Prince Edward* and *Lunenburg*. As he was miſſing a few Days after I had him, I have ſome Reaſon to think he was carried off by a Mulatto Boy of this Town, who run away then and was ſeen in *Williamſburg* this laſt Meeting. I will give 5*l*. to any Perſon who will bring him to me.
HENRY LOCHHEAD.

For SALE,

MILLSTONES, *Dutch* FANS, RIDDLES for FANS, WOVE WIRE for ROLLING SCREENS, LOOKING GLASSES of every Kind, BRASS CHARIOT BOXES, BRASS CHAIR NAILS, BAR IRON, *Madeira* WINE, *Demerara* and *Jamaica* SPIRITS, and a ſtrong Top CHAISE quite new.
NEWCASTLE, *July* 14, 1774. (tf) JOHN SYME.

Purſuant to a Decree of the Honourable General Court, and by Letter of Attorney from Colonel George Mercer *of* Virginia, *now in* London, *will be ſold at publick Auction*,

ABOUT 3500 ACRES of LAND in the County of *Loudun*, near *Weſt*'s Ordinary, about twelve Miles from *Leeſburg*, forty from *Alexandria*, and thirty five from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This Land is well known, by the Deſcription of *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. —Alſo 6500 Acres on *Shenando* River, in the County of *Frederick*, oppoſite to *Snicker*'s Ordinary, and binding on the River about ſeven Miles. As this Tract is Part of a Survey one of the firſt in that Part of the Colony, its good Quality cannot be queſtioned, it is well watered, will admit of two Mills on Land Streams, and others on the River; there are now on it ſix Plantations well improved for Cropping, 110 Slaves, and very large and choice Stocks of Horſes (ſome of the Dray Breed) black Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; which, together with the Crops of Corn and Wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 Barrels and 5000 Buſhels) will be ſold on the Premiſes, on the 24th Day of *November* next, or next fair Day.——The *Loudoun* Lands will be ſold at *Weſt*'s Ordinary, on the 21ſt Day of the ſame Month. Both Tracts will be laid off in Lots to ſuit every Kind of Purchaſer, who may ſee them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, near the *Loudoun* Land, and Mr. *William Dawſon*, who reſides on the *Shenando* Tract. Among the Slaves are two good Blackſmiths, two Carpenters, and an exceeding truſty and ſkilful Waggoner. The aged black Cattle, and grown Hogs, will be fattened for Slaughter.—— Purchaſers above 25*l*. will be allowed twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security to the Subſcribers, who will be prepared to make Conveyances.
JOHN TAYLOE.
(20) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship GREENWOOD, *Mackey Reed* Maſter, loads at *Norfolk*, has two Thirds of her Cargo already engaged, can take in 300 Hhds. of Tobacco on Liberty of Conſignment. Any Gentlemen inclining to ſhip by her will pleaſe to ſend their Orders to Mr. *Richard Taylor* of *Peterſburg*, Mr. *Richard Squire Taylor* in *King William* County, or to us at *Norfolk*.
(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years*,

BELVOIR, the beautiful Seat of the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſq; lying upon *Potowmack* River in *Fairfax* County, about fourteen Miles below *Alexandria*. The Manſion Houſe is of Brick, two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms and a large Paſſage on the lower Floor, five Rooms and a Paſſage on the ſecond, and a Servants Hall and Ceſſars below, convenient Offices, Stables, and Coach Houſe adjoining, as alſo a large and well furniſhed Garden, ſtored with a great Variety of valuable Fruits, in good Order. Appertaining to the Tract on which theſe Houſes ſtand, and which contains near 2000 Acres (ſurrounded in a Manner by navigable Water) are ſeveral valuable Fiſheries, and a good Deal of cleared Land in different Parts, which may be let altogether, or ſeparately, as ſhall be found moſt convenient. The Terms may be known of Colonel *Waſhington*, who lives near the Premiſes, or of me in *Berkeley* County.
(tf) FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

NORFOLK, *April* 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Veſſels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooke*'s Quarry on *Rappahannock*, and land the ſame on *Cape Henry*, for the Lighthouſe. Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to engage in ſuch Work, are deſired to treat with *Meſſrs. Phripp, Paul Loyall*, and *Thomas Newton*, Eſqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouſe will alſo be glad to purchaſe one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.
(tf) BASSETT MOSELEY.

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 2, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabſco Furnace*, on the 16th of laſt Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Taylor*, Eſquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the ſame Boy, who, for many Years, uſed to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertneſs, or rather Impudence, was well known to almoſt all my Acquaintances, there is the leſs Occaſion for a particular Deſcription of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for ſome Time paſt, I think it not amiſs to ſay that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, ſtout and ſtrong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more ſo by a ſurpriſing Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almoſt every Body who will liſten to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which ſeldom or ever ſpeaks the Truth; has a ſmall Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite ſtraight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Oſnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almoſt any Sort of Buſineſs, and for ſome Years paſt has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Maſon, and a Miller, on Occaſion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profeſs. I have ſome Reaſon to ſuſpect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being ſent by me on Buſineſs. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Maſter, the Honourable *John Taylor* of *Mount Airy*, or ſecures him ſo as to be had again, ſhall have double what the Law allows, and all reaſonable Charges paid by
(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouſe, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, ſufficient to work ſix or eight Hands, with all neceſſary Houſes. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to
(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thouſand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherſt* County, whereon are ſeveral Plantations and Improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the ſaid Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Colegee* Millſtones, which Mill has for two Years paſt got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is ſituated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be ſhown by *William Weyack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Intereſt being paid for the ſecond Year, and alſo for the firſt, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expenſe of the Purchaſer. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subſcriber. Six per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Perſon will chooſe to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near ſome navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.
(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ*. 6*d*. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 2*ſ*. the firſt Week, and 1*ſ*. each Week after.——** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.